

## THE STATE JOURNAL.

OFFICIAL PAPER OF THE CITY OF TOPEKA.

By FRANK P. MACLENNAN.

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## Weather Indications.

WASHINGTON, June 12.—For Kansas: Generally fair; probably severe local storms in northern portion today; southerly winds.

The Republicans have a majority of only fifty-two in the Oregon legislature—just a full deck.

When Prendergast said he wanted no continuance, no delay, he made himself solid with the public.

The Oxford-Yale boat race will decide whether America cannot outrow England as she has always outtailed her.

If the Populists don't adopt a woman suffrage plank after wearing the badges they do, they are sailing under false colors.

While strikers are in the business of blowing up bridges their attention is politely directed to the one over the Kaw on Kansas avenue.

The men who shot Bill Dalton will get about \$50,000 for it. Dalton then was worth as much dead as Grover Cleveland is for one year.

The fact that all the New York saloons were closed Sunday is likely to bring forth another sneer from Chicago at her slow, old fashioned ways.

MULEY HASSON, they say, is dead, but there are a great many others with the same characteristics who remain in the flesh as obdurate as ever.

The wine and spirit schedule of the tariff bill was adopted without alteration. Senators have become so accustomed to saying "the same" that there was no chance for anything else.

It seems that George William Curtis will have to slumber on without any suitable memorial to his life and work—a Curtis Monument association has just been started in New York.

MR. OSBORN would like to be secretary of state again very badly, he thinks now. The Populists had better be careful how they treat him or he may get after him with his Winchester.

CLEVELAND suffered so from the heat that he had to call in a doctor to give him a prescription. It would appear that he had at last begun to feel the burning indignation of the people.

SENATOR QUAY says he has hitherto ignored the mean stories told on him as beneath his notice but the latest one about him was too much. The country congratulates Mr. Quay on having at last encountered a charge that he could deny.

The discovery of two star-like lights within the south polar snow cap of Mars is announced from the Flagstaff, Arizona, observatory. We knew she was gone, but no one expected that the Star-eyed Goddess of Reform had wandered so far.

The strike of all English coal miners if it takes place will give American newspapers an excellent opportunity to pay back the advice so generously offered from time to time, by telling the English how to run their government so as to prevent such things.

A RAILROAD train was held up within the city limits of Philadelphia by four thieves who had no other weapons than lumps of coal. The only difference in lawlessness between the east and west seems to be that it doesn't take much of an outlaw in the east.

REPRESENTATIVE GEARY of California has no hesitancy in pursuing the late Senator Stanford beyond the grave. There may be a difference of opinion as to how much immunity from censure death should give, but in any case the best course would have been to find out that the ex-senator was a thief while he was yet alive.

## FOR LEVI MORTON.

He May Be Nominated For Governor of New York.

NEW YORK, June 12.—News was received from London today, which led a very close friend of ex-Vice President Levi P. Morton to state that should the Republican state convention name Mr. Morton for governor, and his present good health should continue, he would not refuse to run.

## COUNTRY MINISTERS.

THEOLOGICAL GRADUATES OF 1894 WILL SOON SWELL THEIR RANKS.

Rural Pastors Are Devoted Men if There Are Any Such—Their Small Monetary Rewards—Funerals, Wedding Fees, Donation Parties.

Yet a little while, and the divinity students of 1894 will be graduated, and the army of evangelical ministers will receive large re-enforcements. And in the nature of things most of the young men who will then go out from the doors of the theological seminaries will serve country churches.

If there are any men on the face of the earth who are deserving of consideration from their fellow men, if there are men anywhere whose labors are ceaseless and earnest, if there are men in existence who give of their life and their strength for the benefit of others, they are the



AND GET A LOAD OF PUMPKINS.

country ministers. If you have at any time spoken of these men as "working for their salaries" because from the force of circumstances they have to receive compensation for their services, my advice to you is to go away somewhere, alone with yourself, and blush for very shame as you never blushed before.

I do not mean to assert that all country ministers are perfect. They are all imperfect. If they were not, they would not be human, and so would not be suitable vehicles for the carrying to their fellowmen of the tidings of the gospel, the reception of which they and their supporters believe will bring peace to every troubled soul and eventually dominate the sin and with it the misery of the whole earth. But no one who has known country ministers as a class and has taken thought of the difficulties they meet in the way, the obstacles they have to overcome in the performance of their duties, their limited income and the things that are required of them will hesitate to indorse every word I have written.

Some of the theologues of 1894, who have friends or acquaintances to help them with their influence, will find pastures in the larger towns and cities, where their income in dollars will be somewhat in keeping with the years of study and thought and labor that they have expended in preparing themselves for their life work, but the proportion will be small. In 1893 there were 16,443 Methodist Episcopal ministers in the United States. They received in the aggregate \$10,298,915 as compensation for their services that year, or an average of a little over \$620. The average paid to Baptist ministers is even less, being only \$404, and the ministers of these two denominations are as well paid as any certainly. In the big cities and the prosperous towns and villages the average is higher, of course, but in truly rural localities it is correspondingly below it.

Even in the great centers of wealth and intelligence, where the salaries of ministers are large, they are far below the average income of men in other professions.

Yet the ministers of the United States are not a lot of gloomy minded men, cast down and discouraged. On the contrary, they are cheerful and bright, as a class, beyond most men. Most of them know early in the ministerial career that they have reached the limits practically of their monetary emoluments, and that they can never hope to be more than safe from want in their declining years, much less rich. Many of them discover before they have preached many years that their annual income will never exceed a few hundred dollars. At the same time they cannot fail to per-



SIT DOWN AND HAVE A GOOD TRY.

ceive that in almost any other and more worldly pursuit, even if only moderately successful, they would be able to do better from a financial point of view, and yet the percentage of those who abandon the calling to enter one in which there is money to be made is so small as to be hardly in evidence at all.

If you cannot explain this, I can. The country ministers as a class are men whose lives are ordered according to a strict interpretation of what they conceive to be their duty. This, coupled with a trust in the powers above that is positively sublime, is what keeps them

at their posts. That their influence does not make for good and for the betterment of their fellows is a proposition that is not borne out by the facts. Considered simply from a temporal viewpoint, leaving things spiritual out of the question, the labors of the country ministers in behalf of morality, of right living, of uprightness in business and of the gentler graces in everyday life are worth to the community many times more than the cost.

For it is in many remote communities the minister who keeps alive the aspirations of the entire population for those things which make for refinement, for education and for manners. It is the ministers to whom the family troubles, the financial tangles and the penitences of the entire neighborhood are carried. If there is a bright young man or a clever girl in his congregation who has aspirations for the education of the schools and the broader life of the wide, wide world that looks so alluring to youthful eyes, and that may be reached perhaps through the college gate, it is the minister who is consulted. When there is serious sickness, the minister is called in, and when there is death it is he who attends the last services over the body of the departed one, and who comforts the living. When there are marry-

ings—When there is a wedding, the country minister is joyful. It is quite possible that there is some element of selfishness in his joy, for after the ceremony comes the fee, and though ministers do not insist on fees alone they form a not to be lightly regarded fraction of the total yearly income. It is small wonder if some country ministers whose salaries are small occasionally preach from the text, "It is not good for man to be alone," nor that some ministers are prone to encourage the extreme development of the feminine trait of match-making in their own worthy spouses.

It will be readily understood by the discerning reader that the accomplished matchmaker who is the wife of a country minister may, by skillful use of her talents, help materially in keeping the flour barrel filled. It must be stated, however, while we are upon the subject of wedding fees, that they sometimes fall short of expectations. To look for a \$5 bill and to get a load of pumpkins or half a cord of crossgrained and unseasoned 4 foot wood is a disappointment sore and one hard to be borne.

Next to and sometimes quite equal in importance with the wedding fees of the country minister as an auxiliary source of income is the annual donation party. It is almost always held in the winter season and often at the minister's house. Sometimes his furniture and his carpets are a sight to behold on the morning after a vigorous donation party. I have known a minister's better half, who was a careful housewife, to sit down and have a good cry (a feminine right, by the way, even in these times



"SNAP-AND-CATCH-EM."

some people are so fond of calling in de siccio, on discovering that the damage to her home belongings has been greater than the net result of the donation party. The personal popularity of the minister is pretty accurately gauged by the size of his donation, and when it dwindles he might about as well make up his mind that his usefulness is a thing of the past in that neighborhood, and it is time for him to go a-candidating. If he is popular with his church and the world's people, too, his donations will be satisfactory and the attendance so large that the parties will be held in the town hall, where, though there can be no dancing at a donation, there is room a-plenty for those curious games known as "snap-and-catch-em," "needle's eye" and "pillows."

It is the going a-candidating that tries the soul of the country minister. Maybe he has offended some member of his church by an allusion to the vice of stinginess, or perchance he has reproved a deacon's daughter for "sparkin' her best fellow right in meetin'," possibly the youthful exuberance of her companion; in the current couplet the minister's own son has not comported himself aright; like enough the preacher's sermons seem stale and his congregation diminishes—from some cause it is evident to him that he must seek a "call" to a new field, and so he goes forth preaching "trial sermons," and his wife awaits anxiously until a church that will receive him has been found. Fortunately indeed are those ministers who succeed in pleasing one church for a whole lifetime in the ministry, and thrice fortunate are the ministers of the Methodist church who never have to go a-candidating, but go where they are sent by the conference, even though they have to move every two or three years.

It often happens that the country minister who has knowledge of some method of earning money will seek to add to his slender income by labor of some sort. To really rural pastors there are few opportunities for the getting of employment in any intellectual pursuit, and they often "farm it on shares" in a small way. I knew a devoted preacher once who in the summer time worked by the day during the week among the farmers he preached to on Sunday, who cobbled in the winter and laid stone wall in the spring and autumn. I knew another who sought to gain lucre by doing a little trading in horses. He had a transaction of that sort one day with his leading deacon, and the next week the pastor went on a tour a-candidating.

I. D. MARSHALL.

## SOME JOCLAR JINGLES.

When Mollie Bathes the Baby.

When Mollie bathes the baby,  
I lay my book aside  
And watch the operation  
With deep paternal pride.  
I scan the dimpled body  
Of the struggling little elf  
For undeveloped points of  
Resemblance to myself.

When Mollie bathes the baby  
She always says to me:  
"Isn't he just as cunning  
And sweet as he can be?  
Just see those pretty dimples!  
Aren't his eyes a lovely blue?"  
And then, "You precious darling,  
I could bite those arms in two."

When Mollie bathes the baby,  
I always say to her:  
"Look out, now, don't you drop him."  
And she answers back, "No, sir!"  
Then I talk about his rosy cheeks,  
The muscles in his arms,  
His shapely head, his sturdy legs  
And other manly charms.

When Mollie bathes the baby,  
The household bends its knees  
And shows him greater reverence  
Than ever it shows to me.  
But I feel no jealous goading  
As they laud him to the skies,  
For every one assures me  
That he has his father's eyes.

—Ladies' Home Journal.

## Our Hero.

As center rush was our pride,  
He killed a or two;  
He merely touched them, and—they died!  
He rowed upon the crew.

He wore the mask and caught inshoots  
From off the gleaming bat.  
The umpire trembled in his boots  
When Slasher said, "How's that?"

He broke the record with the shot,  
And when we fought the town  
It took three proctors and a lot  
Of cops to hold him down.

But since he's left the college stage  
And vanished from the scene  
We hear he writes the woman's page  
For Duffy's Magazine!

—Harry Homaine in Life.

## The Young Woman Who Lived in a Flat.

There was a young woman who lived in a flat.  
She had seven children, a dog and a cat,  
A bird and a husband. To know what to do  
She didn't—like Mother who lived in a shoe.

To feed them together she couldn't, for when  
The table was set in the dining room den  
It filled all the space so nobody could squeeze  
"Tween table and walls, try as hard as he please.

So three at a time she just managed to feed,  
And, though they all ate with a cannibal's  
speed,  
It gave that poor woman no rest in the day  
From setting the table and clearing away.

Though feeding the family puzzled her quite,  
T'was nothing to storing 'em off for the night.  
Fine beds she had plenty, all made to unfold,  
But never a room when open would hold.

A boy on a mat slumbered out in the hall;  
The baby was hung by the bird—on the wall;  
On tubs in the kitchen a little chap slept;  
In drawers of the dresser another one crept.

On lounge in the parlor a miss had to go;  
Another one lay on two chairs in a row;  
The big boy was stuffed in the pantry to bunk;  
The cat was in luck on the top of a trunk.

The poodle, compelled in a corner to squeeze,  
Could never untwig to get after his flea.  
The old man, who daren't grow fat any more,  
Was tucked in the bathtub to blissfully snore.

The mother-in-law, who quite often was there,  
In nightcap and gown filled the hard rocking  
chair.  
And then the poor woman looked round for a  
shelf  
On which she could lay what was left of her  
self.

Although this young woman had there in her  
flat  
A bird, seven children, a dog and a cat  
And also a husband, she never at all  
Could see them together, the rooms were so  
small.

To make herself certain that none should be  
lost,  
Out into the street once a week they were  
forced,  
And after their noses were counted all right  
She led the procession up stairs with delight.

That poor woman's troubles were thicker than  
flies.  
A little, wee stranger dropped down from the  
skies.  
But couldn't get in till they fired the cat—  
For never is room for "one more" in a flat.

—Detroit Free Press.

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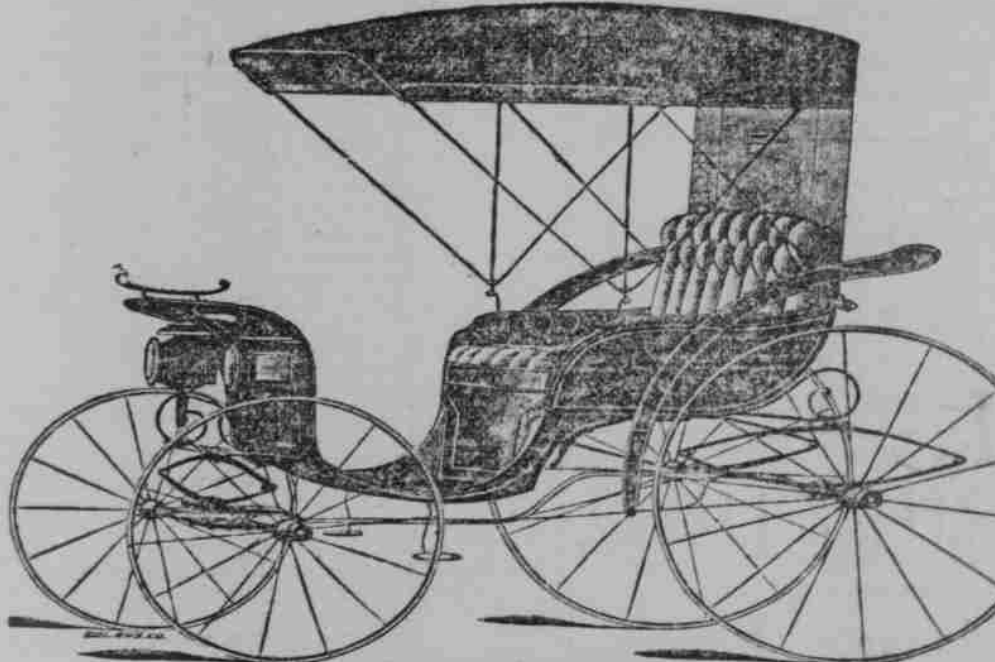
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